

The Anaconda Standard.

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ANACONDA, MONTANA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1894.

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IT GIVES IN The House Yields to the Senate.

BITTER IS THE DEFEAT

Wilson Says the Bill Is Better Than
the McKinley Law Anyway.

BUT THAT'S COLD COMFORT

Stormy Scenes Enacted in the
House—The Caucus Programme
Finally Carried Out. Although
Some of the Democrats Vote in
Opposition—The Sugar Trust
Scores a Mighty Victory.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—One hour before the time set for the caucus Speaker Crisp was joined in his private office by Chairman Wilson and Representatives Turner, McMillin and Montgomery, the full membership of the house democratic conference committee, and Representative Brockbridge of Arkansas, advisory member, for a final consultation. The current feeling among the members of the house seemed to be setting strongly in favor of accepting the senate bill without further delay. At 10 o'clock Crisp and the conferees filed out of the speaker's office and took their seats in the body of the house. At that time 153 democrats were on the floor.

Chairman Wilson took the floor immediately after roll-call. The members crowded around him, listening intently to every word. Wilson began with a recital of the difficulties encountered. He said each step had been pursued with an ardent desire to support with honor the desires of the house to resist what was regarded as the unreasonable demands of the senate. He reviewed the differences in the conferees on disputed items. He took up each proposition on sugar and spoke of the vast profits to the sugar trust which would result from many of them. He did not indulge in the sharp criticism that was expected on the motives of the senate conferees.

While Wilson was speaking, word was passed around that the conferees in the speaker's room had resulted in a decisive action and that Speaker Crisp himself would move that the house recede and accept the senate bill.

Wilson spoke of the fight made by the house conferees for a specific duty on sugar on the ground that under the ad valorem system it would be impossible to tell, on account of invoice methods, the exact advantage which would accrue to the sugar trust. He made the remarkable statement that he had been credibly informed and believed that the sugar trust, anticipating the enactment of the senate sugar schedule, had purchased \$112,000,000 worth of raw sugar. If this was true, he said, the profits accruing to the trust from this investment on account of the senate schedule would be at least \$40,000,000. "The great battle," said Wilson, warning up, "is between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a battle in which the trust has taken the people by the throat, and it will never end until we throw off the grip."

There was enthusiastic applause at this. He proceeded to state the senate conferees had been willing to concede almost everything except those vital items on sugar, iron and coal. The senate conferees had also seemed willing to concede much, but were apparently dominated by a knowledge that if they concede what the representatives demanded, the bill could not pass, and an agreement would be useless. Wilson closed at 11:05 o'clock, having talked just an hour.

Montgomery, McMillin and Turner corroborated his statements. Crisp followed. He spoke with much spirit and round about of applause greeted his remarks. He spoke of the critical condition of the country and the apparent need of accepting the senate bill, and then if need be to introduce separate bills for free sugar, iron and coal. He said it was "the senate bill or nothing." As long as there was a desperate chance of securing the concessions the house demanded he was in favor of standing out, but he was satisfied the time had come when further insistence by the house was useless. He offered a resolution instructing the house conferees to recede from their disagreement and to bring in separate free sugar, iron and coal bills.

A burst of applause greeted the reading of the resolution, but half a dozen more democrats were on their feet demanding recognition, prominent among them being Bourke Cockran of New York. Owing to the lateness of the hour the rule was adopted limiting further speeches to five minutes.

Cockran delivered a vigorous and eloquent speech against surrendering to the senate. "Better no tariff legislation than the senate bill," he declared.

The resolution to recede was adopted, 130 to 21. A division of the Crisp resolution was demanded, so as to have a separate vote on the first part to recede from the disagreement to the senate amendments and the provision for separate bills. The first was adopted by a rising vote of 130 to 21, and the second part without division. The caucus then adjourned. Among those who voted against the resolution were the Louisiana members, Warner and Strauss, Tracy, Cockran, Covert, Dunphy, of New York; Cooper, Indiana; Johnson, Ohio; Kilgore, Texas; Tarsney, Missouri.

IN THE HOUSE.

It Was a Hot Fight and Sharp Words Were Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—When the house five minutes after the democratic caucus adjourned, the members were standing about in excited groups, discussing the resolution. Under the rules Mr. Hurd, chairman of the committee on District of Columbia, pending action by

the committee on rules, claimed the day for business reported from the committee on District of Columbia. At 2:30 the committee on rules ended its session and Mr. Catchings, democrat, of Mississippi, immediately entered the hall with the special order in hand. Mr. Hurd yielded to him and Mr. Catchings presented the rule, which was as follows:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order in the house to move that the order heretofore made requesting a conference with the senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on house rule 143 be rescinded; that the conferees heretofore appointed on the part of the house be discharged from further duty in that behalf, and that the house recede from its agreement to the senate amendments to said bill and agree to the same; that after two hours debate on said motion a vote shall be taken without delay or other motion.

Resolved, Second, that at any time after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to present for consideration, without reference to the committee, separate bills placing upon the free list, sugar in all its forms, coal, iron ore and barbed wire, each of said bills when presented to be allowed 15 minutes' debate, and at the end of such debate the previous question to be considered as ordered thereon and without delay a vote to be taken.

REED'S POINT OF ORDER.

When the portion of the rule relative to free coal, etc., was read, Mr. Catchings demanded the previous question, but Mr. Reed rose to a point of order and the battle was on. Mr. Reed's point of order was that the tariff bill was not in possession of the house and that, therefore, the action proposed in the report could not be taken. He maintained that in case of the agreement of conferees on the bill either house could act on the report, but in case of disagreement the bill went back to the body first requesting the conference. It was a parliamentary as well as a physical fact that the papers could only be in one place at one time. Otherwise both house and senate could recede at the same time. What bill would then be law? It would certainly puzzle those who are not in the habit of cutting Gordian knots. The house had no report on the bill, Mr. Reed said, and the senate had repented of its bill. Both were ashamed of their offering, (republican applause), yet the house is now proposing to grab the senate bill before it could be repudiated by that body and swallow its nauseous meat. Such a spectacle, he declared, had never before been witnessed.

The speaker announced that he was ready to rule. After a careful statement of the situation and a declaration that by the special order changing or suspending the rules of the house temporarily the adopted doctrine of Jefferson's manual was carried out, and after citing a precedent in one of Speaker Carlisle's rulings, the speaker overruled the point of order. The previous question was then ordered without division. This gave 15 minutes on a side for the discussion of the special order. Catchings did not desire to debate the rule and Mr. Reed took the floor and made a very sarcastic speech.

TURNER ANSWERS REED.

Representative Turner of Georgia replied to Reed and was greeted with applause by the democrats when he said the gentleman from Maine had built up a parliamentary system which now stood against him. There was no right or justice in the assumption that the action of the senate in sending the bill back to the house was wrong. He asked Reed what right he had to make this assumption.

Reed said he did not make any claim; he had been informed that an irregularity occurred, but he had no personal information. Turner proceeded to show that the present action of the house was strictly regular. The question then being put on agreeing to the resolution, Reed demanded a division. The entire democratic side rose en masse, but when the negative vote was called for, the republicans sat calmly in their seats, hoping to break a quorum. When the speaker announced the vote, 188 to 3, 13 more than a quorum, the republicans were somewhat disconcerted. Reed quickly demanded the yeas and nays. The house order was adopted, 176 to 97, not voting 11.

Upon the announcement of the vote, Chairman Wilson immediately submitted in writing the motion provided for in the order adopted. Mr. Reed made the point of order that the bill was not before the house. The bill had been brought, however, during the roll call and the speaker pointed to it. Mr. Wilson took the floor. He spoke calmly but eloquently, the democrats crowding about him and listening intently to every word. Again and again applause broke forth. He said:

WILSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Speaker—I have made the motion which I sent to the clerk's desk, not on my own responsibility or from my own volition, but as the official organ of the caucus of my associates on this side of the house and by their direction. I shall say very little myself on this occasion in advocacy of the motion, and I am sincere and frank in what I shall submit to the house. I had hoped and believed, until there seemed to be no ground scarcely for hope and belief, that in such a contest, this house, backed by the American people and enthusiastically sustained by the democratic party, would be able to achieve some honorable compromise between the two houses which we could have accepted, not from a sense of duty, but with a sense of satisfaction and a feeling that we had responded to the mandates of the American people.

I shall not attempt, as I said at the outset, to explain the merits or dwell upon the demerits of the 600 odd amendments to this bill which this house is about, of necessity, to concur in. Perhaps I could not do justice as yet to the merits of the case. My attention has necessarily been so steadily directed to the demerits it would require some experience to learn what the merits are. (Laughter and applause.) But whatever the measure of shortcomings in this bill in its present form, whatever be its demerits in many schedules, this I do know, that it is better than the McKinley law. (Democratic applause.) This I do know that in part of it, it does afford some relief to the tax payers of the country and does clip the wings of the giant monopolies who are now oppressing them and blocking legislation. (Applause on the democratic side, derisive cries on the republican side.)

"I should like to ask the gentleman," interrupted Hudson, populist of Kansas, "whether he has investigated fully, so as to be able to state definitely that this bill as amended by the senate will furnish sufficient revenue to meet the entire expenses of the government?"

"That is a question," replied Mr. Wilson, "which no man perhaps, certainly not I, can answer definitely. But I have no difficulty whatever in saying that when the schedules of the bill with the senate amendments get into normal operation,

it will produce sufficient and more than sufficient revenue for the support of the government."

"Is it not true," asked Hurd, democrat of Missouri, "that whatever may be the bonus to the sugar trust in view of the passage of this law, would not the trust reap a still larger bonus under the operation of the McKinley law if it were still left in force?"

"They would not do so immediately, but under the operation of that law, from year to year, they would certainly reap a larger sum."

REED, McMILLIN AND BURROWS.

Wilson spoke but 10 minutes at the opening of the debate and then reserved the balance of his time, and Mr. Reed, the leader of the opposition, took the floor. He aroused his followers to the highest pitch of enthusiasm.

McMillin, democrat, of Tennessee, followed Reed. After criticizing Reed for not discussing the question at issue, he proceeded to point out some good features of the senate bill, free wool, free lumber, free hemp and the like, and the reductions in the general schedules. McMillin eulogized the free list, especially the principle involved in the income tax provision, which taxed not what people consumed but what they had. Burrows, a republican, of Michigan, said the chairman of the ways and means committee had been deserted by his party associates. In semi-humorous manner, he quoted from Wilson's speech when the bill passed the house his sentences that not all who paraded as tariff reformers were in line when the musketry began to rattle. "Now the chairman of the committee leads the retreat and asks you to adopt the bill which gives public devotion to the most monstrous trust in this country."

PENCE IS DISCOURAGED.

Mr. Wilson then yielded a few minutes to Pence of Colorado, the leader of the populists, who said the populists had thought and thought and still thinks that contest over the tariff between the two old parties was a good deal of a mock conflict and sham battle. He was convinced that this was true when he saw that mock fury of Burrows. Like Burrows, however, he confessed he did not know what the president would do. Any measure was a measure for the relief of the masses, Pence proceeded, if it repealed the McKinley law. At the conclusion he paid a glowing tribute to Wilson.

Cockran, democrat, of New York, was given the closest attention by the expectant galleries, and at times enthusiastically applauded from either side of the chamber as his sledge hammer blows were dealt at the McKinley law or senate bill.

Tarsney, democrat, of Missouri, followed in a bitter attack on the senate bill. He said the highest authority in the democratic party had been stigmatized with disgrace and dishonor. "In this conclusion I concur heartily," said he, "and I feel it to be a personal dishonor to me to vote on this bill, and I shall not do so." There was hearty republican applause at the announcement from Tarsney, which was more significant by the fact of his membership of the ways and means committee. Johnson, democrat, of Ohio, said he was grieved to part company with his democratic colleagues on the floor, but he did not believe concessions made were necessary to secure the vote of the senate. The senate bill was not the best that could have been secured.

REED KICKS AS USUAL.

Speaker Crisp was recognized amid much applause. As he was about to begin, an animated conflict arose over the right of Reed to close the debate. Tracey, who was in the chair, informed Reed that he had four minutes.

"And I will use it in my own time," said Reed.

"You cannot use it," responded the chairman, "in closing the debate. If you wish to be recognized now you can proceed. I will not recognize you to close the debate."

"It is quite fitting," said Reed, "that this refusal to recognize this side should be a part of this spectacle."

"The gentleman should know," Speaker Crisp said, "that the affirmative of the proposition closes a debate."

After this exciting scene Wilson arose and corrected the statement he had made in his speech as to the fact that \$100,000,000 worth of raw sugar had been purchased by the sugar trust in anticipation of the passage of the sugar schedule of the senate bill. He had been mistaken. He afterwards learned that the trust had purchased 448,000 tons.

"How much is that in dollars and cents?" called out Allen.

"About \$25,000,000," he said.

Wilson then demanded a vote on the resolution. Ayes and nays were then ordered. The democrats who voted against the motion were: Cockran of New York, Covert of New York, Davey of Louisiana, Dunphy of New York, Everett of Massachusetts, Gorman of Michigan, Hendrix of New York, Johnson of Ohio, Meyer of Louisiana, Price of Louisiana, Tarsney of Missouri, Warner of New York. The populists voted for the motion.

Wilson immediately arose and offered the first of the separate free list bills, in accordance with the resolution adopted by the caucus. It provided for the free commission, on its passage, of bituminous coal, shale, slack and coke. Under the order 30 minutes was allowed. The democrats evidently sought to hurry through by not using their 15 minutes time. The question recurred on the passage of the bill. The vote by tellers showed 75 for and 47 against. Reed raised the point of no quorum and Wilson demanded a yeas and nays vote.

Free barbed wire passed, yeas 160, nays 104.

The free coal bill passed, yeas 160, nays 104.

The house passed the senate bill by a vote of 182 to 105. Eleven democrats voted against the bill.

Two Records Broken.

TERRE HAUTE, Aug. 13.—World's records were broken on the opening day of the Terre Haute Fair association races.

The fastest mile ever paced by a three-year-old was covered by Whirlig, lowering the record held by Ellis Brown 2 1/2 seconds. The same filly captured the fastest heats ever gone by a three-year-old in a race; time, 2:10. The world's record for two-year-olds was taken by Boreal in the third heat of the race, robbing William Penn of his laurels by 1 1/2 seconds. Time, 2:17 1/2.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

They Come Into Collision and Clubs and Fists Are Used.

BUTTE, Aug. 14.—The soldiers and police came together to-night for the first time and a rather lively time followed. The soldiers of the 20th Infantry received their \$13 a month to-day and to-night they went out to take in the town. Some of them got pretty drunk and about 1:30 o'clock to-night two or three of them started a row in the Comique. Officer Higgins tackled the crowd single-handed and received a nasty cut over the left eye while he was arresting the ringleader. He hung onto his man, but the fellow who did the cutting got away. A few minutes later a row started on Helena street and about a dozen shots were fired by the soldiers and police but no one was hit. One of the soldiers was arrested, but he had to be clubbed rather severely before he would accompany the officers. He is a member of Company G, and his companions threatened to take him away from the police, but in a few minutes there were about a dozen officers on the scene and they concluded not to make the attempt. The soldiers are in an ugly mood, however, and there may be more trouble. The soldier who was arrested last says that he was not causing any trouble, and he threatens to make it warm for the officers who arrested him.

BLACK ON THE STAND.

He Admits a Checkered Career but Denies Knowledge of the Murder.

KALISPEL, Mont., Aug. 13.—The attorneys for the defense in the Black case opened their side this morning, showing by numerous witnesses that many heels of shoes had been cut so that skates would fit on them, the same as the defendant's shoes were cut. Nearly 100 pairs of skates were sold here that would compel the purchaser to cut notches in the heels of shoes. The defendant was placed upon the witness stand in the afternoon in his own behalf and told his story in a plain way as to how he had consumed the time in the afternoon of the day of the murder of Mrs. Cunningham. He said he had been in town all the evening up to the time of the murder. Upon cross-examination by the state attorney he admitted that he had assumed the name of Black about two years ago and that before that time he was known as Charlie Adams, but that his true name was Calvin Christie. He admitted that he had been convicted of felony in the state of Minnesota. When asked about the blood on his clothing, he said there were no bloodstains upon them, but the day after the murder he cut his finger from which blood flowed quite freely. Dr. Bowes of Spokane will be called to-morrow to testify as an expert for the defendant and the case will probably go to the jury Wednesday.

THE CHAMPION BEATEN.

Decision in a Mining Suit Involving Millions of Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 13.—A decision in a mining suit involving millions of dollars was rendered in the United States circuit court to-day. The case is that of the Consolidated Wyoming Gold and Silver Mining company against the Champion Gold Mining company. Judge Beatty delivered the decision, though it was rendered by Judge Hawley of Nevada. The action was for an injunction and an accounting of very valuable mining property which has been in litigation in the state and federal courts of Nevada for many years. The complainant and respondent own an adjoining mining location. The point at issue was the ownership of a valuable lead or ledge of ore running underground from the Wyoming mine into the Champion property. In his decision Judge Hawley grants the accounting and the injunction as prayed for. It is estimated that the amount involved in the suit is some \$3,000,000 or more, and the Champion company has already paid some \$2,000,000 out in dividends which largely came from the disputed ore.

LILLIE PUT TO BED.

The Mother Superior Prevailed Upon Her to Stay a Little While.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 13.—A Salvation army lass created quite a scene in the city marshal's office this evening and wept bitterly because comely 15-year-old Lillie Eller had been taken to the House of the Good Shepherd. Lillie has been running about the streets at night but is not really bad. Her parents wanted her taken care of because they could not control her and so they put her in the hands of the sisters. She is a bright girl. The Salvation army lass took a great interest in her, which Lillie did not appreciate, and wanted to care for the girl herself. As it was the wish of the parents, Marshal Davis could do nothing but comply and calmed the lass down with some good advice. Lillie was taken to the House of the Good Shepherd by Sergeant Murphy. The girl told the mother superior that she would not stay. The sister brushed Lillie's wavy hair back and said: "You will stay a little while, won't you?" Then Lillie was put to bed.

MONTANA'S BIGGEST CLIP.

About 400,000 Pounds of Wool Sold to a Boston Firm at 12 Cents.

BILLINGS, Mont., Aug. 13.—The highest price paid for wool on the Northern Pacific this season was given to-day by Jacob H. Woods, representing the wool firm of Weston Whitman & Co. of Boston, who purchased the Cruse & Kent clip of about 1,250 sacks, nearly 400,000 pounds, at 12 cents. This is the largest clip ever shipped from Montana.

Going Back at Pullman.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The gates of the Pullman company's plant were besieged this morning by a host of striking employees seeking work. At 9 o'clock the foreman found he had 1,775 men. All the old employees will get their places back until the full quota is at work.

COURT OF LAST RESORT

Motions Made, Hearings Set and Four Candidates Admitted to Practice.

GREAT FALLS LAND CASE

A Suit Against Kleinschmidt, Seligman et al., Arising From a Judgment Against the Fourth of July.

Special Dispatch to the Standard.

HELENA, Aug. 13.—The supreme court met to-day and received the papers in the Ming certiorari and habeas corpus proceedings, and postponed the hearing until Sept. 10, to which time the court has taken a recess. The judgment in the Grand Opera House company of Butte versus Maguire was amended by remanding for a new trial. In the case of the State ex rel. New York Sheep company versus the district court of Cascade county, the motion for a rehearing was granted and the case set for Sept. 10. Galvin versus Mac Mining company, from Lewis and Clarke county; motion for rehearing denied. Moran versus Horsky, from Lewis and Clarke county; order nine pro tune taxing costs of appeal in favor of applicant.

Robert McBride, Thomas Hogan, G. L. Reed and J. L. Wines were admitted to practice.

The following cases were set for hearing: In re, estate of Davis, Sept. 11; in re, estate of Higgins, Sept. 12; Sayer et al. versus Great Falls Water company, Sept. 13; Montana Mining and Milling company versus Obelisk Mining company, Sept. 14.

Judge Knowles to-day granted the application of Charles Jones, charged with murder, for a writ of habeas corpus, and the hearing is set for Aug. 16 before Judge Knowles in chambers.

A suit was filed in the district court to-day by Charles Kelly, who on June 28 recovered judgment against the Fourth of July company for \$15,000 for personal injuries sustained in the mine. An execution was issued and returned unsatisfied. He now brings suit alleging these facts, and further, that the company was organized with a capital stock of \$7,000,000; that at the first meeting of the trustees of the corporation it transferred all of its stock to J. K. Pardee, for a seven-eighths interest in the Fourth of July mine, which, it was alleged, was not worth to exceed \$75,000 to the knowledge of the company and its trustees. Pardee afterwards transferred blocks of the stock to the trustees and others who have been interested in the enterprise. This proceeding, it is alleged, was followed for the purpose of permitting the holders of stock to evade the statute which renders them individually liable to the amount of the unpaid stock held by them respectively for all acts of and contracts made by the company until the whole amount of capital stock subscribed for shall have been paid in. It is contended that the stock in question is paid up only in the proportion which \$75,000 bears to \$7,000,000, and in the action instituted, judgment is asked against T. H. Kleinschmidt, A. J. Seligman, J. K. Clark and L. G. Phelps, requiring them to pay into court the alleged unpaid balance of their stock.

The Helena land office has been notified by the acting commissioner that the mineral entry of the northeast 1/4 section 36, township 21 north, range 3 east, made on Aug. 4, 1883, by Paris Gibson, H. F. Rolfe and Frank B. Wilcox of Great Falls, is held for cancellation on the motion of Attorney General Haskell. The commissioner holds that the land passed to the state of Montana upon its admission into the union, being land reserved to the state for school purposes. This is a part of 640 acres about a mile from the postoffice across the river from Great Falls and considered very valuable. The mineral locators used it as a stone quarry and it is a part of the tract which Miss Ella Knowles, representing Montana, went to Washington to secure to the state.

Louis Blanchard of Helena is suing Sidney S. Blanchard for a divorce on the ground of desertion. They were married in St. Louis Sept. 14, 1888. She also asks for the custody of the four minor children. Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state of the Fehringer Drug company, with a capital stock of \$5,000, by Adolph Fehringer, Ada C. Fehringer of Basin and Larkin A. Smith of Granite, to do business in Granite and Jefferson counties.

JUMPED INTO A MILL POND.

Annie Power Reaches the Conclusion That a Sporting Life Is Hades.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 13.—Annie Power, who is well known in Butte and Helena, tried to commit suicide at Marysville a few days ago. Early in the morning she jumped into a mill pond and was rescued by a watchman. She is a daughter of the late Pat Power, who was a ranchman in the Frickley Park valley. She has been leading a sporting life and it is thought became despondent.

Helena Republicans.

HELENA, Aug. 13.—The Helena republican club held quite a meeting to-night at the Grand Army hall. Committees were appointed to arrange for the state convention which is to be held at the Auditorium, Sept. 6. Addresses were made by President A. J. Craven, Thomas H. Carter, Colonel Sanders, Mayor Wood, F. E. Stranahan, and J. A. Largent of Great Falls, all of whom boomed the republican cause.

Will Try Washington Coal. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The United States monitor Monterey sailed from Mare Island navy yard to-day for Astoria, Ore., whence she will go to Puget sound to make a practical test in her furnaces of coal from several Washington mines. Until very recently all of the coal burned by the Pacific squadron has been purchased by the navy department from British Columbia mines, though strong protests have repeatedly been made by the commercial organizations of Puget sound cities.